JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PRIETOR AND EDITOR.

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NO NOTKE taken of anonymous communications.

DVERTBEMENTS renewed over morning

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery,-RULE A WIPE AND HAVE BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway.-Inimi Hoson, on

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway-Loonesta Bonesa. BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers Street.-Donney AND

WATIONAL THEATRE, Chasham Square Wallace

THEATRE, Astor Place.-LUCRERIA BORGIA-DEAY AS BROOKLYN INSTITUTE-CHRISTY'S MINSTELA

OLYMPIC.-PIERCE'S MINSTREIA MEGDOON.-WHITE'S SERENADERA

DOUBLE SHEET.

New York, Thursday, April 18, 1850.

European News.

We may expect to receive two weeks later new from Europe at any moment, over Bain's and House's wires. The America has, probably, arrived at Helifax. The British Queen may arrive at this port to-day, from Hamburg, with one week's later htelligence.

The Cabinet.

The recent numerous rumors predicting a change to the cabinet have attracted the attention of the two journals at Washington, which are considered the organs of the present administration. We ex-

the organs of the present administration. We extract the material passages:—

[From the National Intelligencer.]

It is not true that the enemies of the cabinet "have went he President over to them;" nor is it true that "the President bas intimated a strong disposition" to form a new cabinet." There exists, we have reason to know, entire-concord between him and his cabinet; and there is not, we verily believe, a single member of the cabinet who would not retire from his station instantaneously on discovering that his presence in the council chamber was not desired by the President. There is not, we are persuaded, one of them who is not affectionately and deeply attached to the President, and profid that he enjoys the esteem and confidence of that uninent man. Nor is there in fact any division, or any want-of harmony, between the President and the members of the cabinet.

Sincere friends to the President, grateful for the services which he has rendered, and those which he is mow performing, for his country, we are rejoiced to be able to ray, as we now do upon the best authority, that there is not a shadow of truth in the rumors respecting the relations between the President and the cabinet to which we have in the preceding paragraph research.

[From the Washington Republic.]

ing the relations between the President and the capitate to which we have in the preceding paragraph reserved.

[From the Washington Republic.]

If there should arise a political necessity for a change of administration; if the condition of parties, the progress of sfairs should indicate such a change, we apprehend that the members of the cabinet would not be left to hear the first of it from such a correspondence as we have been noticing. The members of the cabinet are gentlemen of character, "able men," and "hardworking public servanta," and should be approached with anador and kindness. They would not consent to hold office if they imagined themselves a hindrance to the public business, or a blight to the whig party, or a burden upon the popularity of a President who has trusted them with a confidence which deserves the requital of any personal scarline. Should they come to the opinion that their resignation was needful to any eff the high objects of government, to successful administration, or to the renown and consideration of the President, they would return their commissions with alacrity to achief who bestowed them upon them, and with them a gift of generous and affectionate trust. The eabinet ought to be treated by the whige of Congress as brothers embarked in the same cause. And we believe that if the diseatifaction was such as it is sought to have the public believe, the whige of one branch of the government would commune and consult with the whige of the other, as brothers should, in all kindness, in all candor, in sincerity of heart and friendliness of purpose, and not whisper their discontient to listening cars, to be picked up and bruited elevand in connexion with injurious suspicions and covert charges against the personal integrity of a whige cabinet.

These responses are very Delphic. They may

These responses are very Delphic. They may be the first public manifestation at head quarters, of a resolution to have an entire change in the cabimet-a complete re-construction-or it may be just the contrary, according to circumstances storm from which, they may emerge with strength | ter; and we did justice to it on all and every occa-A little time will explain it all. Both thes organs assure the public that the cabinet is ready to resign when the honor of the President and the interests of the country require such sacrifices. Well, has not a necessity arrived? Is not the leap of Quintius Curtius before them? Don't draw back. Go with dignity.

The Morals of Politics-Calhoun Living-Calboun Dead.

During the past few days, there has been circu-

lating very widely, in the newspapers, a very ourious and pregnant letter, written by the Hon Thomas II. Benton, in Washington City, and first making its appearance in St. Louis, Missouri-a letter which throws a very original ray of light on the morals of politics, the feelings of politicians, and the difference between a great man dead, and s great man alive. Here is the document :-

DEATER FROM COLONEL RENTON.

Washington Urry, March 5, 1850.

Dean Sin:—I have had a great many letters from friends in different parts of the State, in relation to a union with the Calhounites in the ensuing elections; such letters are very mertifying to me—too much so to be answered. I was sounded upon this point last rummer, when the articles were going through the Calhoun papers, for a general convention of the party, as it was called to meet and settle all differences. I succeed instantly and truly, that I would rooner sit in council with the viz thousand dead, who had died of chalge a St. donnie, than go into convention with such a gang of seamy, and that is my sendment to dep.

There is but one principle on which the democracy and Calbounites can meet in any election, and that is the one which Calhoun said held the party together.

The colonies band of public plunder. That may be true of him and his, but it is not true of me and mine; and I will prove it during these elections, by standing LETTER FROM COLONEL BENTON.

"the cebesive bond of public plunder." That may be true of him and his, but it is not true of me and mine; and I will prove it during these elections, by standing clear of all connection with them. I will not mix with them, nor give nor take help. Let them have their even ticket, and we cure. Let us have a clean ticket, a clean democratic ticket—no taint of Calhounism, i.e. recession, dramion, multification in it. Let them have their own ticket, and elect it if they can, or defent curs if they can. The point is to defeat them. The pathic good requires it; the harmony and the preservation of the Union require it.

The Misrouri elections, this year, are a turning point in the drama of dismon. The dismondsts count upon Misrouri. Lacy believe they have the State, and final belief embesidens them in the highest degree; success in one election will confirm it, therefore they muget be defeated, and, if confined to their cwn ticket, these will be defeated. City and county, State and dedact Compress and all they should be put to their even ticket, and be shall be stronger when they are gone, and what is more, we shall be clean—no thind or selfale calculations about losting elections; we may love some few but till the great point will be grined. Calhounies will be per down, and even the election of whigs will be a triumph over thum—a victory in behalf of the Union, and that is the overruling consideration at present.

Fear of seating whigs elected can have no effect upon me mader pa seent circumstances—not even a fear of receipt a why elected in my own place. I am for the Fear of sealing whige elected can have no effect upon the under patient circumstances—not even a fear of sealing a wing elected in my own place. Lam for the country and for a he Union and the country and for a he Union and the country and for the Union and the country and for the extermination as courageously as the Calbounites are for the dissolution of the Union,—at all heards and without regard to consequences."

Feeple ask me here, why i do not speak? I tell thin, when I was at the bar, brever interrupted the adversary counted what he was proving up my case for the lotter is not for table and a linear of the Union.

This letter is not for publication, but it is not for

Yours truly. THOMAS IL BESTON.
The Evening Pest, of the verty, calls this effusion may see it. the characteristic letter." It is notoriously to. Will it be believed, that oxly a few days after tios epistle was written, the henorable author of it was apparently one of the most sincere mourners at the funeral of Mr. Calhoun !— He fellowed his remains to the va ult even, and seemed deeply affected"-so" writes one of the Washington correspondents! This is the age of hyperisy-of brase-of bronze-as well as of gold! What a contrast between magnificent, noble, pure, high-minded, glerious, and gifted Calhoun-che when no more, and the mourner at the tomb! The enspore, and above suspicion in every act of his private life and public career, and the other-

But step! This would be a very francy world, if it was not

particularly moral; and we do not know where the majority of the people—particularly politicians-will go when they die. Mr. Benton is not alone having warred upon Mr. Calhoun during his life, in the manner shown, and become a mourner when he died. There is another Senator, who went still further; he pronounced a splendid and well merited eulogium upon Mr. Calhoun in the Senate, after his death. In September last, only six months ago, the same Senator made the following speech Shelbyville, which is thus reported in a Texas pa-

General Rusz said he had been somewhat blamed for not signing a certain address written by Jno. C. Caihoun. He was not aware that it was for this he was sent to Washington. He did not go there to give dinners or sign addresses. But there were reasons why he did not follow Mr. Caihoun and be dictated to by him. One was, Mr. Caihoun did not support the war in defence of Texas. He opposed the declaration of war—yea he heard him say on the floor of Congress that the war was wrong andhe would sconer stab a dagger to his heart than support a measure that he believed to be wrong. Mr. C. did not support the three million bill, but made speeches against it even after war was declared. Moreover, he did not admire Mr. C. as a leader. He would not vote for him for President—scarcely if we had no other democratic candidate out. He is resh, often gets agitated and scared. A man that gets scared, won't do for a leader. He might be shrewd in keeping out of difficulty when out, but once in, he should then fight out, and not run or get scared. He gave an instance in which Mr. C. Lad evidently allowed himself to get scared.—Moreover, Mr. Calhoun had not supported the friends of Texas in the last Presidential canvass—had told his men to remain neutral, and if any difference; favored the party whose neminee was pledged for the Wilmot provise, and thus caused Taylor's election, and if the Wilmot provise is ever passed we may thank Mr. Calhoun for it. Mr. R. detailed the manner of the formation of that Southern Convention. Mr. Foote, a strange Cashe un man, went sround and personally requested the members to assemble at the time and place. When Mr. R. came, he saw that Calhoun had set himself out to be the head of that body and dictate its movementa. He moved that the whole matter be referred to a sub-committee of five, which, of course, made him chalrman of that committee. By the partiality of his colleagues, he (Mr. R.) was called upon to sign that address. The address in itself assumed facts that did not existential can and the wh GENERAL RUSE said he had been somewhat blan The address in itself assumed facts that did not exist-contained many improper expressions, &c., &c.; and should he, the representative of the independent people of Texas, be thus dictated to and led by one who had so opposed the interest of Texas? Should he thus pin his faith to the sleeve of another and blindly follow him? When he did, he would cease to represent the free people of Texas. These sentiments are in strange contrast with

the eulogium, and should be read with it. They afford a curious comment on consistency, and yet there is no inconsistency. During the lifetime of the illustrious Southerner who has gone from us, it was the manifest interest of every leading man, of every political party, to misrepresent, misconstrue, and assail him and his motives. The scene changes-Death removes him, and it is now the policy to laud, as good, a man and motives that never altered and never changed. Why is it so ? Sim ply, because the clouds of opposing minds and presses can no longer obscure or darken the pathway of the glorious patriot. He can no longer be called ambitious, or the popular mind be turned from the glory of a career that has been unsullied and undimmed, from its commencement to its close. His fame, his wisdom, his purity, his patriotism, his true and honest love for country, will grow brighter and brighter, and shine clearer and more clear, as years pase into the past, and as experience tests and endorses as truth, his far-seeing vision and the wisdom and safety of his counsels All are now anxious to do justice to Calhoun dead, which they would not do to the living Calhoun. His lofty and patriotic character can no longer interfere with their grovelling views of the hour. Those eagle eyes, that glanced scorn and indignation upon corrupt and unworthy men, and that frowned on baseness wherever it met their view, are closed for ever. The eyes of those who ever shunned his gaze may now shed crocadile tearsmouths that opened only to defame and nalign him may now praise him-and the presses that teemed with columns of abuse, will now find profit with the massee, in changing their course of hostility or lukewarmness into mourning and lauding.
We have ever done justice to Mr. Calhoun du

ing his life, and we have the strongest, as well a the latest, evidences of that life, that he appreciated it. The Herald was ever open to a full and candid exposition of his views, although we did not always concur with him. It was the only Northern pres that was so. We admired the great statesman fully admitted his far-seeing patriotism, and the -the first | honcety, sincerity, and purity of his life and characsufficient for the whole term of the existing Presi- sion. Uninfluenced, as we have ever been, by any while he lived, we will not now remain silent, and see others in high places perform a mockery over his tomb, before his ashes are cold, to make a stepping stone for popularity in the section he loved in life, without exposing the false hypocrisy, and holding it up to well merited contempt. We will countenance no such insult to his memory, from men who would have stabbed him had he lived. The century will not close before millions of mankind will class him as one of the greatest of American statesmen, and the purest of men. Posterity will accord him that reverence and respect which this generation held back from him while he lived.

THE CABINET AND THE BARNEGAT PIRATES. - Some few years ago there existed on the coast of the State of New Jersey, facing the Atlantic ocean, a neet of pirates and banditti, who made it their business to lure vessels to the shore, where they were certain of being wrecked, by exhibiting false lights. Many a "tempest tossed mariner" has lost his life, and many a fine ship has ere this, fallen a prey to the designs of the Barnegat pirates, as they were called. The manner in which these pirates conducted their highly henorable calling, was as follows: They procured a large lantern, with a brilliant light, and tied it to the neck of a lame horse. They would then lead the animal, whose irregular steps would make the light bob up and down, and resemble the motion of a ship. The vessel doomed would follow the light, and thus be entired to some dangerous place, and be wrecked. As soon as she wa firmly fixed, the Barnegat pirates, like a swarm of flice around a molasses hogshead, would surround her, and pillage her of every article of value. The present Cabinet resembles the Barnegat pi-

rates very much. They are holding out false lights to the country on the slavery question, and buring the ship of state towards the rocks of destruction. Clayton is the lame horse who holds the lantern, and the rest of the cabinet lead him. But the Barnegat pirates were routed and broken up. and the same fate appears to await the Barnegat Cubinet.

THE HOUSE AND SCHOOL OF INDUSTRY .- Judge Edmends, while presiding at the dinner of the Dramatic Fund Association, gave as a sentiment-The Ladice-always foremost in every good work." So exclaimed we, on reading the practical, sensible, earnest, and business-like appeal of the ladies of this city, for the establishment of a house and school of industry. They have left us little to say on the subject. They throw uside all vain and empty sentiment, and address themselves to the facts and the occasion; and, in alluding to the flood of pauperism pouring in upon us, happily illustrate it by the Rev. Sydney Smith's story, in his Tamworth speech, where Danie Partiagton is represented as striving to sweep away the Atlantic with a broom. However, this is only a small merit of the address, compared with the hearty directness of purpose and the simplicity of the plan which are to establish the work so well and wisely begun. Let the ladies take courage never falter, and they will have the sweet consolution of having contributed to the immediate and permanent hap-piness of thousands and tens of thousands. The enterprise is excellent, and must succeed.

RECEGANIZATION OF THE CAMMET. - Among other on dits, we find that Mr. Webster will take the State department, and that he will have equally able men as his colleagues. If this should take class, and Mr. Clay become the leader of the adma vistration in Congress, and heir to the succession, the whig party may yet be able to get on its legs, organies itself permanently, and carry everything for Liverpeol, and 4 for Halifux. A list of their na throughout the country. Fornething most be done, or all is gone. A petty laterny cabinet will never do. in specie on board.

THE CASE OF MRS. FORREST.-We are so what surprised at the conduct of certain w cautious editors in prejudging the testimony, as it is styled, against Mrs. Forrest. Persons who have seen anything of the world, or who have observed closely the amount of credibility to which mere suggestive evidence is entitled, are not easily to be misled by ex parte statements. Indeed, positive testimony itself to an allegation of fact, is always o be received with the most scrupulous circ spection-for there are creatures on the earth, who from a variety of motives, sometimes not wholly explicable, will swear away the character or life o another, and then sit down to dinner with a good appetite, and thank heaven for its bounty. The certainly should return thanks for such mercies for, if they had their deserts, prison fare would be better food than they merit. Perhaps, however, those who strain public opinion against the character of an individual, of whose guilt or innocen they have no means of judging with reasonable impartiality, are more dangerous and mischievou than those whose suspicions, doubts, jealousies envies, hopes, and expectations are the foundation upon which they superstruct, the possibility of fact

There are two ways of perpetrating such mis chief, and as both have been illustrated in Mrs Forrest's case, we shall show how it has been done, both by a professed friend and by a stranger It is a little curious that both should be literary cha racters, writers for ladies' magazines and versifiers Mr. N. P. Willis is one of these. His very friend ship for Mrs. Forrest has done her an injury. The replication to the charges against himself and Mrs. Forrest was one brittle piece of frost work of eva-porating fancy. The lady's shame and fame were exalted in one and the same breath. Instead of manfully meeting the case with the rasp and file of a masterly common sense, he strove hard to polish the whole bar of testimony, leaving the prominent inequalities still more plain than before, for the brightness put upon them by his fancy. With such a cause, and with so much of justice and truth a. he had at his command, he should have hat the courage of a lion and the foot of an el-nant. These were wanting, however; and in their place remained nothing but colors or drapery, which covered, but did not conceal, the picture or statue raised to astonish society. Thus it was, and the result is mischief, mischief, mischief.

For Mrs. Pierson's dictum upon the evidence, we cannot but feel more sorrow than anger. Mrs Lydia Jane Pierson conducts a prudish, sentim iterary gazette, and writes, usually, with a wo manly elegance, in which the heart shines superior to the intellect. Not so in this case. The cruelty of a conviction falls from her pen with glittering blackness. To make out a case against mankind she consigns womankind—the amiable wife—twelve years a wife-to sudden infamy, unheard, unproved and, as far as we have any means of knowing, un-soiled and unspotted. Are the innocent visits of sociality to be perverted into evil communications Is a life of purity, of spotless and unreproached honor to be made the trifle of a jealous hour, or o a sudden caprice of fashion? Is the light laugh of an innocent heart, gay in its own sunshine of vir-tuous self-reliance, to be tortured into the lascivious freedom of wantenness? Are the merry-makings of a few friends over the festive board to be deeme the necessary orgies of the bacchanals, with Venus and Pan in attendance ! Is every silly letter of every ally, presumptuous coxcomb to be considered the gift of a Pallas or a Callistus to his Messalina 1 If so, then we have wrongfully judged the materials of which intelligent society is constituted. Mrs. Pierson may rail against a sister of that "humanity" which she delights to extol as so sacred, but it will not change our opinion. She may think that such testimony sinks Mrs. Forrest to the "lowest depths of perdition"—that from such "a burden of infamy" Mr. Forrest is "justifiable" in releasing himself, by "any course"—that such a "leprous thing must be east out of society," but we cannot entertain any such views. Men, we trust, are not so ready to convict as this lady; and least of all, for the honor of the species, may it be true that any one would heap coals of fire upon a head, when no testimony furnishes us with any evidence of guilt. Mrs. Pierson asks, also, for the condemnation of those husbands who have figured in the testimony. With the simplicity of a country education, she seems to take every charge as proved, and never stope to reason with herself upon ence. Does Mrs. really think the city so vile a place !- or would she be willing to have all her gay hours construed into einful opportunities, on the evidence of domestics? We cannot believe it. It is far easier to believe that Mrs. Forrest is an estimable wife and lady.

THE APPOINTMENTS BEFORE THE SENATE-The Customhouse, and other appointments in the Atlantic cities, are still before the Senate, awaiting action for rejection or confirmation. Every now and then there is an inquiry made about them, and a fuse created both here and in Washington.

With respect to the nominations of this city, we have already intimated that some violent attempts have been made to bring against the Collector, Dietrict Attorney, and, perhaps, others mere private family affairs, which ought by no means to be in troduced into public matters, or into such a re-As private individuals, and members of families, Hugh Maxwell, J. Prescott Hall, William V Brady, Philip Hone, and various other nomine tions, still lingering in the Senate, are respectable and reputable men, and would be such in any com munity. The printed pamphlet about Mr. Maxwell's family affairs, and the Boston letters relative to Mr. Prescott Hall's connexions, now before the Senate, ought to be utterly repuliated, and thrown out of that respectable body. If any of those gentlemen deserve to have their heads taken off, it should be done on public and political grounds, growing out of public matters, including also their qualification or fitness for the several offices to which they have been appointed. Now, if any of those appointments are justly obnoxious to the charge of Sewardism, or in aiding or assisting in the intrigues of Seward and his clique in this city or State, we would conceive that to be a proper subject of inquiry by the Senate, and, if the truth should be established, they ought to be rejected Such demagogues as Seward should be marked by the friends of the Union in the Senate, and so should all those who toudy to his advancement.

STATE APPROPRIATIONS TO SCHOOLS AND COL LEGES. - Several pregnant inquiries have been made recently among the friends of education, why the last Legislature refused to make the usual annual approprietions to collegiate institutions, both medical and literary. We understand there were some very sound reasons for their refusal. For several years past, those grants have been very liberal to various collegiate institutions of New York, but some extraordisary facts have leaked out recently, respecting the manner in which those donation have been applied by those into whose hands the were entrusted by the Legislature. The college a Scheneetady and its management have been par ticularly neted, and an explosion connected with that institution is not very for distant. Rishor Doane, of New Jersey, is not alone in his know ledge of finance and financiering, which is equal almost to that of the valuant brokers of Wall street in their best days.

EARLY VEGETABLES .- A convention of doctors i to be held in Cincinnati early next month. A con vention of editors has just been held recently in Bultimore, and a dozen more editorial conventious will be held during the summer all over the country, to fix the prices of advertising.

SATING OF THE EUROPA.-The steamship Euepe, Ceptain Low, salled yesterday noon, for Halifex and Liverpool. She took out 136 passengers oun be seen in another columnt. She had \$31,799

CERSIS OF FILTRY AND CROWDED DWELLINGS. By reference to another part of this sheet, it will seen that returns are being made to the City Inspector, of the condition of rear buildings and courts and alleys in the city, and that we publish there returns as far as they have come to hand. Imperfect as they are, they reveal a horrible state of things. The Eleventh, the Seventh, and the Sixth wards are the worst, the Sixth leaving all the rest far behind, if not in filth, at least in the fright ful overcrowding of the dwellings. The picture it presents is appalling in the extreme. To think of two or three hundred human beings crammed into one house, of upwards of 4,700 crowded into sixty three ill-ventilated and filthy rear houses, in a sing ward, in the heat of summer, is enough to startle the most apathetic. And these are independent of the eighteen thousand subterraneans who burrow under ground in the cellurs, like the wild of the forest. With all this filth is animals the hotbeds of disease staring the Commo Council in the face, they hesitate about th appointing of a health warden for each ward because, forsooth, one for each ward is too much Penny wise and pound foolish, they are still straining at a gnat, while they gulph a camel They are scared at a small and a necessary expen diture for preserving the health of the city, whil with the most lavish hand they squander away thousands of dollars upon things uscless, or wors than useless. What do they care for the health of the citizens ! Look at their conduct a few even ings ago. They ordered the City Inspector to pro secute the parties who were depositing manure in the upper part of the city. He did so, first notifying them to remove it-to which notices they paid so little attention, that they actually increased the dung heaps till the last moment, and till they were actually arrested. How does the Common Council act? They remit the fines, and thus practically held out an invitation to all the manure dealers in the city to dump filth wherever they please, as they may fairly calculate upon impunity in the end, no matter what proceedings the City Inspector may adopt against them. We shall see what steps will be taken to enforce cleanliness i those dwellings that have been reported filthy by

the health wardens. OLD TIMES COMING BACK .- The journals which live upon speculations in fancy wealth, are now and then busy with mining companies of a very curious character-gold mining, eilver mining, copper m ning. If we are to believe them, fortunes are to be made for little or nothing. Every day brings out some new company, with or without a responsi-ble head, as is most convenient. The whole talent of these industrious originators and speculators, is directed to mining operations, and if the folly is not stopped, closed, shut up, or exploded, the days of the South Sea bubble in England, or of John Law and the Mississippi scheme in France, will be revived, with like disastrous results to the infatuated victims of the madness. The guid nunc journals of Wall street and elsewhere are particularly ac tive in getting up these schemes, and by puffs and promises play the Peter Funks to the managers who will be among the missing when most wanted The business has for some time been carried on by maps and plans of Lake Superior, of towns in Virginia, Georgia, North Carolina, Pennsylvania and other States, but new the nests of wealth are re

presented to be somewhere in California. The first step in the formation of one of thes companies, is to have a large lump of California gold—the larger the better—then to arrange a board of directors, get out certificates of stock, and offer a few of the latter to such seedy editors as can turn them to account in the market. Puff, puff puff go the columns every day, till some poor devils pay down their money for the certificates, which are worth no more than the paper they are printed upon. The whole capital invested in such schemes is in the big lump and a few clusters of quertz, proudly displayed as the generous yield of nature to unlimited enterprise. Fools are gulled, nature to unlimited enterprise. Fools are gulled, wise men laugh, the speculators put the money received for scrip into their pockets, carry off the big lump under their arm to some other city, and leave the deluded shareholder to read the result in the certificate which he preserves as an evidence of

his credulity. This is the succinct history of every such com pany. The machinery is as old as that of the Tulip mania in Holland, or in the time of Harley, Earl of Oxford, who was a wonder in "rais wind;" and if such delusions are perpetuated by the ignorant selfishness of editors out at the elbows, or nothing over in bank, we shall be obliged to look a little deeper into the matter, and make some inveetigations beyond prettily colored maps, into these rich mineral localities which so largely contribute to drain the hard earnings of honest labor Look out for bubbles about these days.

THE ARMY IN OREGON.-The officers of the United States army, stationed in Oregon, have memorialized Congress for an increase of pay-They ground the application upon the fact that the value of money is much less in that region than on the Atlantic coast, and very curiously give the prices current to prove the anomalous condition of trade. A carpenter gets ten dollars a day, a common laborer four dollars, and washing is set down at three dollars a dozen. Butter is a dollar or more per pound, and onions five dollars per bushel. White eugar is hard at forty cents, and common brown will only dissolve at twenty-three. "Th cheese" cannot be had for less than three-fourth of a dellar, and President Taylor's style of eggswe wish he would hatch out that cabinet-are seventy-five cents per dozen. These eggs only cost the President at Washington fifteen cents, and such a luxury cannot be had in Oregon for less than five times that sum. Thus it is not without reason that an increase of pay is sought, for if the army i to be supported with its proper dignity, the pay of privates and officers must conform to the general standard of prices. In California the same policy must be adopted. If not, our soldiers will be rage ged regiments soon, officers and sutlers included Officers cannot get a new coat under sixty-five dollars; and how can they live in a dignified position and command respect, upon salaries at which a Dutch carpenter would turn up his nose, and with out coats to their backs ! Let the pay be increased, or else recall the detachments in the public service Something must be done.

THE HUNGARIAN INSTRUCTIONS.-We have already published the instructions of our government with respect to Hungary. They were dated on the eighteenth of June last. The instructions of the Hungarian Minister to Major Danbourghy are published by us to-day. They bear dates, respectively, on the fifteenth and seventeenth of June last; and had they been known to our government before the Hungarian cause was defeated, perhaps a very different fate would have attended that unhappy country. The instructions are of a very liberal character; and the importance of our giving pro tection to countries in Europe in which the germs of liberty have taken root, seems to be realized more thoroughly than by our government. That the United States naturally have a deep interest in the cause of republican liberty throughout the world, cannot be doubted; and it cannot be that we can long preemetinate in doing our duty. Switzerland stands, at the present moment, prominently before the world as seeking a protective alliance with us; end it remains to be seen what action we are justified in taking on the question. Something must be done.

PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER IN 1849. - We have it from the best authority that the mines of Mexico produced forty millions in gold and silver Agring the last year, the mines of Fouth America alout twenty millions, these of California about thirty, and the mines of Europe about fifty, making eltege ther one hundred and forty millions of gold and silver added to the specie currency of the world in ene year, and probably next year the additien will be two hundred millions. We are within as best time of a complete revolution and revulsien in the engrecey of the whole work!

TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.

Important Telegraphic Summe

The scenes which were enacted in the Senete, yesterday, are enough to make us despair of any settlement of the elavery queetion of a quiet and peaceable character. That body, it seems, were engaged, during the principal part of the day, in debating Mr. Foote's motion to refer Mr. Bell's resolution to a committee of thirteen, and had proceeded very favorably and quietly until Messrs. Benton and Foote got into an altercation, which was near ending rather tragically. On a personal remark being made by Mr. Foote, Mr. Benton left his seat, and rushed towards that of Mr. Foote. The latter gentleman then deseended to the aisle, and drew a pistol from his pocket, which he cocked, and then awaited the attack which he supposed Mr. Benton was about to make upon him. Mr. Benton was prevented from reaching Mr. Foote, and the pistol was taken from Mr. Foote's hand, and locked up. A committee of seven were appointed to investigate the subject, and report on it, and the curtain fell.

We cannot command language sufficiently strong to express our abhorrence of such scenes as that which occurred yesterday in the Senate. They are positively disgraceful. If their prevention hereafter be not secured, there will be an end to legislation, and the Senate will be converted into an arena for the settlement of private quarrels. We were in hopes that the worst was over-that Senators would proceed with the important business before them in a calm, rational, and dignified

If there has heretofore been any doubt of the course which Mr. Benton was determined to pursue in the Senate in relation to the question of slavery, in connection with the new territories, there is no room for any now. In his seat yesterday he defined his position so plainly and clearly that a blind man even can almost see it. That course is to insist, as far as his influence extends, upon the admission of California as a State, without reference to the other territories, notwithstanding that he is aware, as well as any person is, that it will be opposed by the Southern members with all their might, and that it will leave the main question of slavery still open for agitation and difficulty hereafter. As far as we understand the feelings of the Southern members, they will consent to no such legislation. They want the whole subject disposed of at once, and so do the sensible and moderate people of all parties in the North. Mr. Benton is, therefore, playing second fiddle to the cabinet in the Senate, and has nnited himself with the freesoilers and abolitionists, in the factious and disorganizing policy which they

have pursued since the commencement of the ses-sion. We hardly think, however, that he will succeed in effecting his object. The only result that will, according to present appearances, follow on incisting upon admitting California separately, will be to prolong the agitation in Congress, and, perhaps, of preventing any legislation on the subject at all during the present session. Let the country mark the men who are thus betraying its best interest, and exerting themselves to produce a state of affairs that can tend to nothing but disorganization of the government, and a dissolution of the Union.

The House of Representatives succeeded in electing a Clerk-Mr. Young, democrat, and late Commissioner of the Land Office, being the suc-cessful candidate. The House then adjourned The new Clerk will take his station to-day, and that body will proceed to the consideration of the business before them, which was interrupted by the death of Mr. Campbell, their late Clerk.

The great anti-rent trial at Hudson, is being proceeded with as expeditiously as possible. The proceeded with as expeditiously as possible. The pro-ceedings of yesterday and the day before, will be found in another column. The quantity of land which is covered by this suit is only one hundred and fifty acres, but the title which is sought to be invalidated covers some one hundred and sixty thousand acres. This is what gives importance to

Mutiny on Shipboard.

BALTIMORE, April 17-8 P. M. The British ship Brant, which sailed a few days since r Paname, has been obliged to return, a mutiny having broken out on board among the erew.

Steamboat Explosion and Loss of Life. NEW ORLEANS, April 12, 1850.

Southwest Pass, on Wednesday last, and, sad to relate, the third engineer, pllot, and five of the deck hands were killed. The boat is a total wreck.

U. S. Frigate Raritan. Nonrole, April 16-P. M. The U. S. frigate Raritan, Com. Parker, from Havana.

arrived here to-day; officers and erew well. Kavigation Open in Canada Quesco, April 17, 1800.

Three ships have arrived at this port, which is soone

by a fortnight than the usual time.

Slander Suit. MONTROSE, PA., April 17, 1850 In the Court of Common Pleas, of Susquehanne county, in the case of Elisabeth Ellis against Alexander Duel for slander, a verdiet for the plaintiff of \$1,500

was rendered Boston, April 18-124 A. M. The steamer was not in sight at Halifox last evening

Court of Appeals. Nos. 64 and 65 argued.

BARNUM BEHIND THE AGE .- Littlefield, the great witness, price three thousand dollars, who was the principal means of convicting Dr. Webster, is exnibiting the secret passages of the Medical College near Boston at twenty-five cents a sight-those who forget their purses not trusted. Mrs. Littlefield holds the stakes and sweeps the floors. We would advise the rival of Barnum to add the following

The wig worn by Judge Shaw when he delivered his famous charge.

An exact copy of the prayer prayed by the jary, nstead of examining the testimony in the case. The briefs of the lawyers on both sides, or ra ther on one side, for all the lawyers seemed to be

on one side. The mould eworn to by the dentiet, with an affidavit sworn to before the Mayor of Boston that it

Such a show as this, in such a community as Heston, with so much fine taste and curiosity for articles of verts, would, no doubt, produce a fortune for Littlefield as large as Barnum made out of Joyce Heath, Tom Thumb, the Belgian giant, and what he expects to make out of Jenny Lind when she comes to this country.

Superior Court.
Before Judge Sandford.
ELT MOORE, VS. THE PRESIDENT OF THE MECHANICS'

Before Judge Sandford.

RILI NOCEE, VS. THE PHENIDENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION.

ARELIT.—Mr. Cornell (cashier) deposed, for the defence, to the effect that Mr. Feck came down to the bank in the morning, after the kegs were left by Mr. Shappers, the kegs were opened, and were found to content dellars, and he (Mr Feck) said they were to to to to the eredit of his account as mand; witness, at Mr. Feck's suggestion, made the alteration in the book, he said it was then correct, and he supred it; the proceeds of the coins were put to the credit of W. H. Feck; A discussion here stose, as to the production of the bank books. Mr. Culting, on behalf of plaintiff, contend of that the bank books were not evidence of the many paid to Mr. Peck, and he chiecked to their being produced. Mr. C. submitted that the checke should be produced by the defendant; they woull show whether the money was paid to the Marchal's order, or to whose individual use it was paid. Whatever evidence the books might be between the duals and the lank they are not evidence as to a third party.

Mr. Lend was hand on the oner side, in answer to the objection, and the Judge ruled that as the shocks were presumed to have been returned, and or of existence, they were bound to have the part bene evidence, and he would allow the production of the books.

Mr. Cornell was then erors examined by Mr. Proscott Hall. D. S. Destret Automey.—Q. Why ded Mr. Thompson which him.

The book was produced, the entry was first made,

book with him.

[the book was preduced, the entry was first made,

"lacericed from Eig Moore, C. S. Austrholi," and anters must that was crowed, and the entry was made so
read. "Received from N. H. Feek, Dep. U. S. Mer-

rence.

Mr. Hall said that sufficient money was reactive from the government to pay all the surrent expense of the office from the let April to the 19th July, which he offered to prove.

from the government to pay all the surrent expenses of the office from the 1st Aprill to the 19th July, which he offered to prove.

The defendant offered to prove that Mr. Peek had been in possession of \$7,000 at the time of his winding up his account, which sum of \$7,000 he handed over to the U. S. District Attorney.

Plaintiff further offered to prove that Mr. Peek applied some of the proceeds of those coins to extinguish debts of Ely Moore, due to Mr. Peek, without reference to the office, prior to 1st of April, 1847.

Mr. Peek then, in answer to Mr. Outting, said Mr. Moore did not owe me any money, personally; he berrowed money from friends of mine, and directed me to pay it out of any money that might come into the office. I only loaned him \$100.0 on my swa account.—Mr. Small loaned him \$4,000; this was borrowed to make up a deficiency existing in the office, when I was there about three months, I discovered that a check had been received from the government for \$10,000, of which there was ne acknowled, ment on the books; money was borrowed and repaid, and so continued from time to time to make up the deficiency; the money of the bark Lawrence I applied as I did all other monies that came into the office.

It was then agreed by both parties, that a verdict.

office.

It was then agreed by both parties, that a verdict should be entered pro forms for plaintiff, for \$15,000, with leave to defendants to appeal, without security, and court, on appeal, to dispose of the facts, and to give judgment as to amount or otherwise, or to order a new trial, or a referce, if so advised.

[The Mechanics Bank was mentioned it yesterday's report; it should have been the Mechanics' Banking Association.]

report; it should have been the Mechanics' Banking Association.]

Conviction and Senvence of the Pritsbung Reoffes.—Six persons four of them women, having been engaged in the recent strike of the iron monders, have been tried on charge of riot, and found guilty. The sentence of the court condemns the two men, named McDermott and Bratt, to eighteen months hard work in the penitentiary, and the four women to one month in prison and a fine of fifty dollars. The sentences are considered excessive. Our citizens were deeply excited yesterday, after the announcement of the sentences pronounced by Judge McClure in the riot base. We heard but one opinion expressed, and that was indignation. We regard the sentence of two young menguilty of an offence without crime—as the severest blow that has ever been struck at the rights of the citizens. There is to be a public meeting of citizens to protect against the sentence, and to address petitions for a pardon to the Governor. The females condemned are said to be mothers of families.—Pissions (Ps.) Pest. April 12.

John Heese, Auctioneer-Furniture Sale

Cooley & Keese will give their personal and prompts
tention to the sales of Furniture of families breaking.
Housekeeping, or will receive it for sale, at their new a
capacious Austion Rooms, 377 and 379 Broadway, corner
White Street.

Country's Benefit-John McCletster be about leaving his old friends and old hanns, to about leaving his old friends and old hanns, to ahances among the diggers and grisly bears, in respectfully invites all his friends and well-wishes tend at Major's, in Elisabeth street, this evening, an last shake of the hand with him, either with the gi or off. Tom Hyer will set-to.

Odd Fellows' Hall.—Perkins & Co's gorgeous Salcons, Tents, Marquese, and Private Reems have always been patronized to repletion. Thuir new addition of Supper Salcon and Dressing Rooms, on the Piret Fleen, we are happy to know, has added immensely to the business of their leasuitial place, as we observe they are algistly coving

Colonel Fremont.—A superb Po his distinguished gentleman was taken for the C netrious Americans, at Brady's Daguerrean Gal treadway, where it remains for exhibition

The Plumbe National Gallery, No. 251 Breadway—Strangers and others will find the most attractive place of the kind in this country. The collection is largest and most comprehensive in the United States. Talbotypes, or Portraits from Life, o

paper. By recent discoveries of their ewn the subscribers now take these portraits with a degree of perfection and pleasing effect, which have gained general admiration and approachement excess. Amsteurs and patrons of the flas are are respectfully invited to examine specimens at green, 201 Broadway.

W. & F. LANGENHEIM. G. Saunders' Patent Metallie Tablet Ha

be had at the subscriber's, wholesale and retail.

RAUN
167 Broadway, corner of Liberty street, and 367 Boston and New York Telegraph-Line.—For sale, Twenty Shares of the Stock of Company. Address B., at this office.

Dr. Elliott, Oculist, No. 835 Bre informs his patients and friends that his effect hour from 10 to 3 o'clock, on Monday, Wednesday, and Dr. E. will prescribe for the poor after 3 o'clock on days.

Gourand's Italian Medicated Soap, using all skin diseases, discolorations and blemishes. I dre Subtile for eradicating superfluous hair from any paths body. Lify White for the complexion. Liquid Re. a. at IT Walker street, first store from (net in Breadt F. R. Callender, & South Third etreet, Philadelpita. The remarkable Chalybeate Restorative

Ah! Lady, if we could induce you to wash ver yellow, ireckled, and pimpled face with the true ONES'S Italian Chemical Soap, you would find it become thite, clear, fine, and smooth as an infant's; it makes the see and hands truly beautiful. Get it only at 400 Broad-

invited to examine this rich collection of Dress Combs, ac-sponlind in extent or variety in the city; among which will be found the spen chain pattern, so much admired; the mom-made to order, after any design, no matter how intricate. Combs altered and repaired. A. E. J. S. AUNDERS: Comb Factory, 387 Breadway.

Comb factory, 307 Dreams.

Hair Dye—Batchelor's Genuine Liquid
Eair Dye, can only be procured at the manufactory, 4 Wall
street. The public should guard against imitations. See my
various diplomas. Persons whose hair has assumed a becolor from the use of the initiation dyes, can have it correct
at by calling as above. Copy the address.

5,000 Wigs and Toupees always on he at the wig factory of REDHURST & HEARD, Z Maiden lane. They are made of the best natural eurice hair, as cembine all the latest improvements. Ladies' emancatal hair, it great abundance. Cut this out. Z Medden lane.

Never mind what Physicians may tell you we to depend and hopeless case, I tell you there as hopeless cares while WATT'S Rostorative or Nervous Amore can be hod. I have seen the last stage of sonrampen, the most vertehed nervous debility and provingation, the worst Amphredicia cared by it. It is as had as murtic let no you one die without trying if. All pains, wen the st gout vanish before it. It a bottle; \$3 a dozen, NC Fac-

Seek Ko Further I.-The grand desiders um which rejectife new have been so long in sourch of, is found at last. A cure, a positive and infallishe core for all the discovered. It is spotten's Compound Ood Liver Oil Candyin that perparation, the mest famous of goodern remedies, is fact the only really efficacions medicine for evagle and coldinate confirmed pilmonary discover. On Liver Oil is exhibited in a new and concentrated form, endowed with tending to confirmed pilmonary discover. On Liver Oil is shall be considered in a new and concentrated form, endowed with tended in a new and concentrated form, endowed with tended in the confirmed continues properties, and transcending beyond all comparison, any comen remedy every introduced in this country. It is prepared by the proprietor at 118 fewers, and may be had there, or of any of the securit conse, and off Broadway, (Irving Boune). Sommers, 50 Grand stroot clock, owner of Broadway, and Bighth street, become from an and the Burth street, because, providing and fourcement between the result of the contract of Broadway, and Burth street, because, Broadway and Fourceceth Broadway and Fourceceth Broadway and Fourceceth Broadway and Fourceceth Broadway, the William street, & Y., and Si Bontgomery street, Jersey ity.

ADVERTISEMENTS RENEWED EVERY DAY.

THE TRADES.

A GENERAL EPETING OF THE JOURNEYHEN UP Exhibitors of New York, will be held on Friday evening April 19, at 7 c'clock, at 170 herbanics' Hail Hester etrost.

Dryn Corntan, Scoretary, THE JOURNEYMAN WATCH CASE MAKERS AND

G. DYMBERT, C. SPEIDEL. B. R. BURNET, TO BENNES, PARTRIDOR, GOULD & WHITING,

INNY.